Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. **Philadelphia, September 23, 1837.** **Whole No. 843.**

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MY FRIEND.

BY SAMUEL M. STOCKTON.

There is a point in space so far remote,
To which the light of Science has not spread,
The bone he first form'd, and bade him take
His flight farthest, and serve his wings to fly
Beyond all mere earth than the creature flies,
And with each clap of wings, redoubles speed,
Till sunk succumbing, myriad miles abroad gain;
Instanter so, that if verse partakes
A myriad times a second to divide,
Each dividend's myriad miles held grain.
And should the sum of all the parts be told,
The distance gain'd, compared with dwindled place,
Would trifling be, compared with that of one,
Who set in motion round this earth, advised
On step beyond the threshold of his door.

Philadelphia, September, 1837.

THE DESTROYER.

Passages from the Diary of a late London Physician.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST NUMBER.

About six months afterwards, my eye lit upon the following announcement in one of the newspapers:—"On the 1st instant, at Denslegh-Grange, the lady of Colonel St. Heleu, of a son."

It is an officer, in undress uniform, evidently coming hither. I suppose he brings you official information." At that moment the approaching figure was seen again, as it passed rapidly the sudden turn of the road: and Mrs. St. Heleu, rapidly clasping her hands, exclaimed, "It is my daughter, a census free-our easily accounted for. Mr. Denslegh, I pray you, as the husband of my side-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief—and his wife's father-in-law to the Master-General of the Ordnance—to receive my daughter with kindness—and he may also bring her letters."

"Very sensible! Well, dear Mrs. St. Heleu, I must cordially congratulate you on the birth of a son and heir, and I assure you I am very glad to be made your father-in-law," replied Mr. St. Heleu, as well as her agitation would allow her—and the latter was very great. Poor Mrs. St. Heleu asked me a hundred questions, which I had no more power to answer than herself: and, in short, was evidently greatly excited. As I stood at the open window, which opened on the lawn, admiring for a moment the prospect it commanded, my eye caught the figure of a cavalry officer, in undress uniform, followed by his groom, entering easily towards Denslegh.

"It is Captain Alverley, by Jove!" and I pointing him out to her, as the rose from the sofa.

"Who, Doctor? where? she enquired, hastily.

It is an officer, in undress uniform, evidently coming hither. I suppose he brings you official information." At that moment the approaching figure was seen again, as it passed rapidly the sudden turn of the road: and Mrs. St. Heleu, rapidly clasping her hands, exclaimed, "It is my daughter, a census free-our easily accounted for. Mr. Denslegh, I pray you, as the husband of my side-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief—and his wife's father-in-law to the Master-General of the Ordnance—to receive my daughter with kindness—and he may also bring her letters."

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"It is Captain Alverley, by Jove!" and I pointing him out to her, as the rose from the sofa.

"Who, Doctor? where?" she enquired, hastily.

"Not a hair, I believe," I answered.

"Lord Almighty!" she exclaimed, unconsciously snapping his fingers, as his hands hung down," only to think of it, ma'am—how glad you and I should be to see that officer! But, ma'am, but how could it be otherwise, ma'am?"

"Thank you, Bernal, thank you! make your selves happy, for I am sure I am," replied Mrs

moment a servant entered, and whispered to Miss Churchill—and she, followed by Mrs. Ogilvie, presently quitted the room. "I dare say that is some message about the children," said the Countess to Mrs. Ogilvie, in a low emphatic tone and manner she had hitherto preserved—how I pity them, by the way! Poor things, it will be a fearful thing for them, they feel the greatest difficulty in settling in life—I quite feel for them," sighing gently. "I suppose by the way the Colonel will find no difficulty, if he should live to retire to England, in obtaining a divorce? But then the exposure is so great!" How long the Countess might have gone on in this strain, I know not, I was heartily tired of it—it seemed, so to speak, utterly out of place. Only I rose and bowed, saying I wished to see Mrs. Ogilvie before I left, as she and Miss Churchill seemed extremely excited and hysterical.

"You will not mention this affair more than you can help, Doctor!" said the Countess, with great dignity.

"Only on my profession," I replied carelessly, and quitted the room, perfectly wearied out and disgusted with the tone and spirit in which such a dreadful matter was discussed by one who ought to have felt a most painful interest in it—I directed a servant to show me to the room where Mrs. Ogilvie and Miss Churchill had gone; and was, within a few moments, ushered into the boudoir. How my heart sobred, as I hastily cast my eyes over the numerous handsomely-and-tastefully furnished rooms in the room—as especially when it fell upon a beautiful full-length portrait of Mrs. Ida Hamilton, hanging upon the wall!

"Oh, doctor!" exclaimed Mrs Ogilvie, observing my eye fixed upon it, and walking hastily up to it, she snapped a few small pieces with her arms clenched out towards it; and then, hurying her face on her hands, wept as if her heart would break. I rose and looked at the picture with its face to the wall.

"My brother! my brave and noble-hearted brother!" sobbed Mrs. Ogilvie, and sunk, overpowered with her feelings, into a seat.

"Where is my mamma?" kept consciously recurring little Arthur to Helen, when Miss Churchill was changing differentially in her arms, while her tears fell like rain upon his little head. "Where is my mamma?" the beautiful fallen mother.

"Shall I go, now, my love! You will never see her again!" she murmured.

"But I'll go and fetch her, if you will only tell me where she is. Miss Churchill won't, but mamie no reply.

"Why do you turn my mamma's picture round at that way?" he enquired looking at me with a haughty air—one that most strongly reminded me of his guilty mother. "I love my mamma dearly, and that is what you will do!"

Miss Churchill kissed him with compassionate fervour, but made no reply. Mrs. Ogilvie rose, and, hearing me to seize her, quieted the boudoir, and stepped into the room adjoining—

"Dr. Bruce of all the dreadful events I hate ever seen, can say thing equal this! I will never—indeed I would—have followed both my brother and his wife to the grave than lived to see day!—My dearest—my kind and generous—beloved brother—read it! read it, if you can. It has quite broken my heart!" and hastily snatching a letter from her bosom, she thrust it into my hands, telling me that Mrs. St. Hilary had received it only late last night, and in her harried flight, which it had perhaps occasioned, had left upon the floor of her dressing-room! The letter was from Colonel St. Helier to Mrs. St. Helen, and was quite damning enough to be with the tears of agony that had fallen from those who read it. It was as follows:—

"Malta, April 19th, 18—

"My sweet Emiba! Still two thousand miles are between us! Oh that I had an angel's wing to fly to you in a moment! But alas, that is what I have been wishing a thousand and a thousand times since I left you—for long years—ages. My lovely Emma! idol of my heart, and shall we indeed be ere long re-united? Shall I again clasp my dear beautiful Emma in, my own, and never again to be separated? Dearest! a thousand times the wealth of the Indies shall not tempt me to quit you!

"I confess I never longed for a letter before my regiment, being a little—mad, love! only a little, of a female. Don't be alarmed, my sweet Emma, for I assure you upon my honour that I am quite recovered. The fact is, that I never did, in the battle of A—an ugly wound in my left arm from a musket ball, which confined me to a tent and to my bed, for nearly six weeks—and Lord ——— in the kindest way, wrote to me to insist upon my returning to England for a year, to recruit. I came over land, and am rather fatigued with my journey. An opportunity of a letter keeps me at Malta for a week, but in the very next step I start for merry old England (yes, I will!)—Now have you been, my dearest Emma? And how are Arthur and George? Why do you say so little about them? about yourself? But I suppose you have got the common notice—their letters are addressed by you rather than those they are directed to!—How I have grumbled when I used to see the fearsome and strange sign of my little boys! I have never seen George—is he really like me? By the way, I have brought you some beautiful diamonds! I have almost haggared myself—till I arrive in England, to obtain them for Emma. How I am dying to light to see them upon you!

"Unless something really extraordinary should happen, you will see me in about a week after you get this letter—may be only a day or two after my letter; and, my own Emma, I most particularly wish 'but you will be alone during the week immediately following your receipt of this letter—for I must have you all to myself when we meet—as the Scripture has it, with our joy a stranger intermeddleth not. God bless you, my dearest, dearest Emma! and bless the dear boys heartily for me. Your fond—doting husband,

"Adonis St. Hilary."

I returned this letter to Mrs. Ogilvie in silence, who, with a heavy sigh, replaced it in her bosom.

"She must have read it," said I, after a pause.

"Yes," she replied with a shudder of pain and horror, "and if she felt herself guilty, I wonder she could do it!"

"What arrangements have you made with respect to the children?" I enquired.

She replied that she had already given directions for their removal to her house, where she should receive them under her medical tuition; trembling as she uttered the last word or two, as if in fear.

"I suppose you have heard some of the many painful rumours as to the conduct of Mrs. St. Helen lately?" said I, in a low tone.

"Yes—oh yes—infamous woman! But the General said I have been trenching on the continued during the last six months, or he would have taken poor children away from her contaminating presence, even by force, if necessary. I did frequently expostulate with her in the most urgent manner, but latterly she grew very haughty, and replied to me with great rudeness, even—"

"Alas, I fear her heart has been long corrupted," she shook her head and sighed. I mentioned the slip of paper I had picked up in my carriage.

"Oh, many, many worse things than that have come to our knowledge since we returned from the Countess's! Her disgraceful conduct with Miss Churchill from —— Street several months ago. Oh, the scenes even she has been compelled to witness! Is there no punishment for the vile abominable Jezebel?"

"Can it be true, Mrs. Ogilvie, that the villain has even had the miserable one-sided to bring a miserable sums of money from Mrs. St. Helier?"

"That also I have heard: that she has wasted the property of my poor betrayed brother, and their children, in order to supply his accursed love of the gaming table; but I cannot go on; I shall be distracted!"

I ascertained that very late in the preceding night or rather at an early hour of the morning, Mrs. St. Helen had returned from Vauxhall, accompanied as usual by Captain Alverley; and immediately upon her entering the house, the above letter from Colonel St. Helen was placed in her hand; her guilty soul was instantly struck at the sight of her husband's hand-writing. Captain Alverley perceived her change of look as she read the letter; and would have taken it away with him to destroy it, had she not insisted so vehemently on reading it, that he was forced to comply. She swooned before she had read half of the letter. All I could marvel on hearing, and subsequently was, that Captain Alverley left about three o'clock, and returned in less than an hour's time; that a travelling carriage-and-four drew up at the door about five o'clock; that she and her agitation and silence, that it was not till nearly half-past seven o'clock that Captain Alverley succeeded, after a vain attempt to induce her maid to accompany them, in carrying Mrs. St. Helen into the carriage, in a most in a state of insensibility. He gave the usual servants to understand that their services were discontinued of to meet Colonel St. Helier. She had not ventured into the room where her children slumbered, in the confused consciousness of the fearful scenes that were going forward.

To be continued.

Indian Warriors.—The St. Louis, Mo. Republican contains an article which states that orders have been issued by the Secretary of War to Major Beall, the chief quartermaster of the Western Department, to charter one thousand clan tents on the Missouri, to take one thousand Indian warriors to Florida, if they can be induced to go. The order, we regret says, directs Major Beall not to procure the service of 600 Sioux, 200 Sacs and Foxes, 200 Delawares and 200 Kickapoos. The Major is to accompany the Indians, and in the character of *commissary, and on agent, and for his services is to have a Colonel's pay.* The Republican expresses the conviction that the employment of the reports stating, however, that but little hope is entertained by the superintendent of procuring the required force.

LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

Nigh the Wreck of the Two Pollys,
ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 16, 1837.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Daily Express.

I got one of your papers in which you printed my last letter to "Uncle Sam," and when I read it, it was fortunate for you that you was 90 miles off—for I never did any such literal work as you made of some parts of my letter. However, I don't mean to go to work now, if I can help it, and read my letters to the press. Send any thing in 'em that don't read smooth, and ain't correct as to dates and facts, back to me, and I'll make the alterations. It was just so once with a young Doctor, a friend of mine in the Old Colony times, who wrote a long letter once, about how he cured a man of a dreadful bad case of fever and ague. "Doctor," says I, "my old friend you have had a rare feller, and no wonder you're proud of him; but you must send all your fits to the printers." "Why, says he, I'll send 'em any thing more sooner. You have got to send 'em all, or none. I can't pick and choose. You'll find that your young wives will be as glad to get rid of them as I am of my fits, I'll be bound. But you mustn't talk of divorce, or they'll bring you to the State prison for fraud and libel in the courts. And by the time you prove guilt on any on 'em, they'll get you "on the hop," and then you'll be sent to the State prison for life for murder, and compare it with what it was—in a fit, you'll only be sent to the Lunatic Asylum." "But, says I, "my old friend you have had a rare frolic, there is no denyin' it, and you ought to be proud of all frolics." "Now, says I, "we must get rid of our fits, and I'll tell you how I'll do it." "I'll be honest," says he, "if that is so sound as ever else was, and not the worse for having taken a few fits, but will stand a fair trial by a jury." "I'll go to work," says I, "Uncle Sam, and tell her just what I've been about, and if she don't like it, and don't miss my guess, you will see a few weeks look about clean again as a new pin." "You're a natural critter, and likes to see all happy about her, she will do all she can to provide for it." "Well, says I, "I'll make a bargain with it later, for she thinks you more to blame than they be, I'll be bound." "Well, says he, "I'll go and get slick'd up, and you get all your buttons sewed on, and we will go and see 'em, and be ready to welcome a friend or knock down an intruder, if necessary." "Agreed," says I. —And with that Uncle Sam he twitch'd up his breeches, and spunk'd off to get himself slick'd up, and I sewed on buttons.

I'll tell the balance of this story another time.

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 31 Brigade.

Attempted Suicide.—Mr. Caleb Hartshorn, a respectable inhabitant of this city, was found in the corner of State and Washington streets, on Saturday morning last, in a dying state. He was being himself with a penknife at the left breast, but, fortunately for him, the knife struck a rib, and apparently obstructed in thought, when the clerk of the store, who was at the desk hearing a noise, looked up, and saw Mr. H. stretched upon the floor, apparently in great agony, the blood issuing from the wound. A number of persons were called, who bound up the wound, and Mr. H. was soon restored to life. He was conveyed to the hospital. We did not learn what motive is considered mortal.—*Amer. Trav.*

Mechanics Fair.—Among the articles presented at Quincy Hall, are two beautiful models of ships of war, sent from the Charleston Navy Yard. One of them is a model of a frigate of the first class, the other of the ship Virginia, now on the stocks. In constructing a vessel of war frequent alterations are made in the original arrangement, and sometimes mistakes occur as to the directions given for such alterations. The master mechanics therefore agreed to form a complete model of a first class vessel of war, with the view of obviating these difficulties.—*Boston Paper.*

Saturday Evening Post.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1837.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The article of Poetry, bearing the title, "The Fairy Isle" is declined, with thanks.

"Mr. F." may be assured, that from us he has nothing to fear. The articles to which he alludes, shall appear at an early day.

Lafayette Square.—Mr. Wm. Wright the correspondent, for the liberty we have taken in curtailing his letter, which was a matter of necessity, in order to accommodate them, to the space at our command.

A letter has been received inclosing a request for the announcement of a death, the writer however failed to remember the postage.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Great Equitorian Fool.—Mr. Grant who was elected to ride 200 miles in 9 hours without getting down, for a purse of $1000, performed the feat on Friday and Saturday last. He commenced at 2 o'clock on Friday, and in 25 minutes, leaving 27 minutes square time. His present situation is somewhat critical, for he has had no opportunity of visiting Park near Philadelphia.

Cotton Crop.—We have seen that "the tomatic will remove stains of ink, and what is commonly called iron rust from linen.

A Proper Level.—Mr. Porter is reporting to be retained by the "*Farmers and Mechanics Savings Institution*" to survey the water privileges in the interior of this State. They are dated at Philadelphia. There's to no such institution in this city.

Cotton Speculation.—Cotton has risen there is an unusual quantity of cotton being exported to Liverpool, occasioned by the improvement of the Liverpool market.

Specie.—The three last packets which sailed from New York, took out $1,100,000 in specie, and $340,000 in coin. At New Orleans on the 6th inst. there were in store $4,000,000 in specie, and bringing a sum, amounting in the whole to $5,000,000.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 8th inst. sets the deaths down at fifty per day. The interments, however, are not fifty daily—The New Orleans Bee remarks, the lacks and blacks are a cash commodity, and will work for them. They are going from morning till night.

Appearance.—On motion of the Hon. George N. Briggs, the House of Representatives, resolved, that no strange persons should be sold in the Capitol, or on any of the public grounds.

Meteoric Stone.—The Columbia Register, states that a meteoric stone fell on Saturday last, fell on the farm of Ezekiel Harbison, in Lancaster county. The noise was heard for miles, and crushed a valuable ox, afterwards burying into the earth near two feet.

The Case.—Porter of Kentucky giant is advancing to New York, he is twenty one years of age, and is seven feet and a half high.

Arson.—The New Haven Register of the 9th inst. gives the particulars of seven incendiary attempts in that city during the last week. The buildings were mostly barns, of which one was wood factory room four stories high, and the flames were extinguished before much mischief was done. The Register says he "would gladly give $500 for the apprehension of the incendiaries.

Late Storms.—Almost all the Southern papers contain information of the destruction done by the late severe gales. At Apalachicola on the 2d inst. one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed. In various parts of Florida the crops are almost ruined, the houses, mill seats, and other valuable property.

Distressing Casualty.—Three little girls of the ages of four, five and six years, were found on Saturday last, in the cellar of a house in Chestnut street, between Front and Second, on the north side of the street, in one of the cellars of the dwelling of Mr. Nicholas Brady, by Seth Davis, Esq. West Newton.—*Traveller.*

Foreign Paupers.—The Mayor and Aldermen of Boston have agreed upon a memorial, addressed to the committee on the House of Representatives, Correction, and Reformation, to send alien paupers to their own country, at the public charge. The expense is not to exceed ten dollars for each person that may be transported. The memorial is to be ready for use. The trip from Philadelphia to Liverpool and back, in the packet ship then be made in one day—*Ball. Patriot.*

The fourth annual exhibition of the Washington Institute, will take place on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst. The spectacle is said to have been the most splendid display of fruits and flowers was greater, and more beautiful than on former occasions. The collection of exotics was large, and that of native plants was perfect in every of universal admiration.

Newark.—The corporation of Newark, recently elected on Temperance grounds, have passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, for any person within the bounds of the city, and that of the police will be directed to act on Sundays.

Paragraphs in the late English journals indicate a belief that Paganini is on the seas on his way to America. Should he come what a fuss there will be among the fiddlers, and what a grinding of violins to bring them to the single-string standard.

Advices from China state that opium smuggling has been carried on extensively. The price at Canton has risen to $1600 per chest—the money pressure has been unprecedented.

A fodder in New York named James Macintyre, has been at different times 174 days in prison, during the past twelve months, for beating his wife. He was tried again Tuesday on the same charge, and sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Flour at Cincinnati on the 21st ult. was $5.25 at Dayton, and Zanesville, $4.75 a 5. Wheat 75 to 87 cents per bushel.

A gentleman of Baltimore, while riding in a gig through the streets of that city was overcome by the carelessness of a stage driver. His collar bone was broken, and he received other injuries of action at law to recover damages from the proprietors of the line; one hundred dollars was awarded to him by a jury.

The intention of the Prince de Joinville, son of the King of the French, to visit this country at an distant period has been announced. He has been for the last two years passing a recreation, and has made three or four voyages with the view of acquiring such a knowledge of marine affairs as will enable him to command a frigate. Some others, if not to take command himself.

The Legislature of Georgia, at their last sede, in the highest state of preservation, have recently been found in the cellar of the Capitol, in the State the Peak of Derbyshire. Some of the sheets have the freshness of living species.

The number of persons employed at Birmingham is 160; which is equal to 3700 horses' power.

The Mines of Russia.—Russia bids fair to be the Mexico of the Old World. Last year the quantity of gold from the mines amounted to about $1,000,000, and that of her silver mines to about $30,000.

Cropping—Lynch Law.—A Mr. Stanley, of Jackson, Miss., was lately dragged out of his house at night, and had both his ears cropped close to the head. He did not know the men, but his wife recognized some of them. Such flagrancies are perpetrated, or are presses generally, that we should be surprised them *Lynch prosecution!*—*Public Ledger.*

Plague in Bengal.—A letter received by the Bombay Marine, dated Calcutta, July 3, states that the plague had made its appearance in the upper provinces of Bengal, and that the government were taking every precaution to prevent its reaching Calcutta.

Prop. South Africa.—We have files of the "Graham's Town Journal, and Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette Free Press Register," to the 15th of June inclusive. They give us no tidings of interest, except frequent and alarming notices of the Kafir depredations on the frontier. The condition of the settlers is represented as extremely precarious, several very many of them are abandoning their settlements.

The Slave Trade is actively carried on between the coasts of Africa and Brazil, wished on by the latter—in the latter part of July, 24 slave vessels landed their cargoes near Pernambuco, and four more in the month of August. One vessel arrived with 447 of the miserable victims, the freight of which amounted to 30,000 six-peak.

Great Fair.—It is expected that a great Fair will be held at Nobles, New York, on the 16th of October, for the purpose of encouraging the introduction of labour saving machines into the service of agriculture. The Committee will be useful in obtaining the varieties of machines exhibited, and the best mode of using them, and the cost of them in England is nearly, nearly useful and practical information will be acquired.

Labourers Wanted.—The Begrave(Pa.) Argus of Wednesday last says:—"We have been informed by an extensive farmer in this county, that he employed on the Five Extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, a few miles above Duncan's Island. There is a sufficiency of money to carry on the work vigorously during the season, and we hope the president will not withhold it."

Steam Ships.—It is stated in the New York Times, that there are fifty thousand persons out of employment in that city. The prospect is gloomy indeed.

Mr. C. F. Durant, of Jersey city, near New York, has planted 28 acres of ground with silk worms, which is a native of this country. The silk is represented to be superior to that of the Italian, and 28 acres and 15 minutes, leaving 27 minutes square time. His present situation is somewhat critical, for he has had no opportunity of visiting Park near Philadelphia.

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The number of persons employed at Birmingham is 160; which is equal to 3700 horses' power.

The Mines of Russia.—Russia bids fair to be the Mexico of the Old World. Last year the quantity of gold from the mines amounted to about $1,000,000, and that of her silver mines to about $30,000.

Cropping—Lynch Law.—A Mr. Stanley, of Jackson, Miss., was lately dragged out of his house at night, and had both his ears cropped close to the head. He did not know the men, but his wife recognized some of them. Such flagrancies are perpetrated, or are presses generally, that we should be surprised them *Lynch prosecution!*—*Public Ledger.*

Plague in Bengal.—A letter received by the Bombay Marine, dated Calcutta, dated May 3, states that the plague had made its appearance in the upper provinces of Bengal, and that the government were taking every precaution to prevent its reaching Calcutta.

Prop. South Africa.—We have files of the "Graham's Town Journal, and Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette Free Press Register," to the 15th of June inclusive. They give us no tidings of interest, except frequent and alarming notices of the Kafir depredations on the frontier. The condition of the settlers is represented as extremely precarious, several very many of them are abandoning their settlements.

A vessel on the Norwich and Worcester Rail Road, at the Quinebaug Falls to Lisbon, of 100 tons burden, is now in very rapid work, was completed on Monday of last week. This being the most difficult part of the work, its completion was celebrated by a huge number of ladies and gentlemen, who partook of a dinner, and a procession of the workmen.

Gale in the Chesapeake.—The following particulars of a gale which was experienced on Thursday, August 31, in the Chesapeake bay and Potomac river are taken from the Princess Ann Herald:

"A vessel belonging to Alexander Jones, Esq. that has ever ravaged the inhabitants of Tangier sound, was capsized off Hooper's straits. The passengers and crew, after clinging to the wreck for the space of three hours, amidst the fury of the gale, were taken off by the master of a vessel that happened almost setting hope at defiance, and the captain and crew of another vessel bound to Baltimore.

"No loss of life, we believe, occurred, either in Chesapeake bay or in the Potomac, though in the latter we have heard of ——— narrow escapes, one of which seems ——— truly wonderful. Mrs. ——— Miller's residence, a few miles above Fredericksburg, was struck by lightning, and almost instantly the house was in flames. After the fire had been extinguished, Mrs. Miller was found lying on a sofa in the parlour, with her infant child in her arms. Both were dead! The child was burned to a cinder, and the mother was literally roasted from head to foot. Her clothes were entirely consumed, and her body was so shrivelled up that it resembled a mummy. Her husband was absent at the time, and the house was in charge of a negro woman, who escaped unhurt."

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival on the 15th inst. of the Packet ship Garrick, Capt. Hathaway, the editor of the Commercial advertiser are in possession of London papers to the 16th of August. To that we are indebted for the following summary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Times of August 15th, contains the names of all the members returned for the new Parliament, in England, Wales and Scotland, of which the following is a summary.

	Whigs	Tories
English cities and boroughs,	141	70
English counties,	114	6
Scotland,	265	235
	30	33
	295	268
	27	

Conservative majority.

The whigs claimed a majority of twenty-two, but the whole House was not elected, three contestations must be sounded, of course, upon an anticipated majority of thirty-nine from Ireland.

Peace has also made further democratic visits, to the houses of suspected persons.

Peace has also been concluded between the French, and the Bey of Constantine, the latter acknowledging the sovereignty of the former.

The kingdom is said to be in a state of perfect tranquility, and there was a high promise of the harvest and vintage.

SPAIN.

The accounts are more than usually vague and contradictory, but we collect that the forces of Don Carlos and those of the Queen of Spain are regular troops and 9,000 guerillas, acting independently of either party. The latter, it is said, have possessed himself of Cazaravega; and Segovia has surrendered to one of his generals.

PORTUGAL.

The insurrection appears to be gaining ground. All the old officers and adherents of Don Pedro have been dismissed from office, and new ones orders deserted in whole companies. Marshal Saldanha had placed himself at the head of the insurgents, and was marching upon the capital, Lisbon. Two of the ministers had resigned, it is supposed, on account of the Queen's refusing to proclaim the charter of Don Pedro, which was the principal object of the insurgents in satisfying the insurgents. These had wound the town of Abrantia, the garrison offering no resistance.

The Queen is no doubt at heart in favor of the charter, and has only yielded to the pressure from the Cortes, who were appointed to assess the charter, and to propose such alterations as were which brought the existing monarchy into power in the year 1820. The Queen has appointed Saldanha as her reason for not receiving the deputies, but this was considered only a pretext. A letter from Lisbon has no doubt taken place, long before this time.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

Female Duel in Paris.—On Monday the 24th ult. six young ladies entered a fiacre at the rue Royale, No. 8, and drove to the residence of a coachman to draw to the Bois de Vincennes. Arrived at the Bois, the coachman of Mr. Deschamps received a handsome gratuity, which seem to have been the object of the party, and they dismissed him. The young ladies then proceeded to the interior of the wood, and commenced a furious combat. The unfortunate rival to mortal combat. The irritation of the combatants was the result of a love affair of honor that the two ladies, each accompanied by a second, had met on the field of battle, pursued to the Bois de Vincennes. A pistol having been refused by the seconds, the combat materials fired in turn. The murderous engine, however, had been loaded by inexperienced hands, and the ball flew wide of the mark, unaccustomed to the arena of duelling. Nevertheless, the ball had taken effect, although in a slight degree, and though they were by no means desirous of the fact, the seconds declared that their principals had done all that honor called for, and insisted upon withdrawing their wounded from the field.

Seduction and Desperate Attempt at Suicide.—Mary Wilkinson a fine young woman, 21 years of age, residing in the service of Mrs. Hannah Street, Baker street, Portman square, attempted to put a period to her existence in consequence of being accused of having formed an intimacy with being pregnant, which she solemnly denied. Her mistress accused her of having had a clandestine rival to mortal combat. The irritation of the combatants was the result of a love affair of honor that the two ladies, each accompanied by a second, had met on the field of battle, pursued to the Bois de Vincennes. A pistol having been refused by the seconds, the combat materials fired in turn. The murderous engine, however, had been loaded by inexperienced hands, and the ball flew wide of the mark, unaccustomed to the arena of duelling. Nevertheless, the ball had taken effect, although in a slight degree, and though they were by no means desirous of the fact, the seconds declared that their principals had done all that honor called for, and insisted upon withdrawing their wounded from the field.

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A French Massacre!—The Augsburg Gazette gives the following, as the subject of general conversation at Paris:—"The Duke de Broglie, the provincial nobility has recently been the scene of a most horrible massacre. A party of 30 head of a band of robbers. She is said to have plastered the brigands in her castle, and received their principal chief into her bosom, after which she betrayed the brigands in her castle, and received their principal chief into her bosom, after which she betrayed the brigands in her castle, and received their principal chief into her bosom, after which she betrayed

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST
PHILADELPHIA.
Saturday, September 23, 1837.

In our paper of to-day will be found the conclusion of the powerful and deeply interesting story of the "Passenger," which, we have no doubt will attract the attention of every class of readers. The insidious approaches of vice are described in a manner that, evinces a profound knowledge of the mysterious workings of the human heart.

PORTRAIT OF MR. NICHOLAS BIDDLE.
Through the politeness of J. Eichelin, we have received a beautiful engraving of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. The plate we understand is executed by Sartain from a portrait, painted by Mr. Eichelin. The painting was said to be far from the commonplace, and the likeness of the original is fully preserved. There is perhaps rather too much solemnity imparted to the upper part of the countenance, but in other respects we are told say, that is the man. This specimen does honor to the artists of the country, who only wants a favorable opportunity to enable them to place a still nearer approach to perfection.

SILK.
A gentleman from Burlington, N. J. whose name we do not recollect, has left at our office, specimens of silk, all things considered are not to be despised. He has made more than 200 pounds of Silk, the sample exhibited to us appears to be of a good quality. It is cause of much satisfaction to the friends of Silk to see it increase, in various parts of the country.

PHILADELPHIA.
The city of Philadelphia, is now reaping the benefit of the large funds "squatted here, by an ingenious citizen, who devised the gains of many fortunes by means of a little piece of paper, pen and deed. Numerous are the improvements now being made, there is scarcely a street in which some evidence of intended taste will not be discovered. Private enterprise, as by the wand of a magician, has transformed the falling tenement, and barren waste, into splendid edifices where many may be seen gaily dwell. But the public improvements are less striking and imposing.

The persons who are acquainted with Philadelphia, and particularly with the condition of the arrow and neighbourhood at the foot of Dock street. The old Drawbridge lot was for many years a reproach, to all things cleanand on and the Docks were nothing better than a nuisance. But the times have changed as well as men, and all will admit that the Docks, as far as there now arrives a large and very capacious quay in front of the stores of tobacco, has one side facing Spruce street, another on Pine street, on the river side there is a cut of a range of lofty stores, extending from Dock Spruce street.

The Docks have been filled up, and the face of the one to the north, is now occupied by lack of stores, where ere long we hope, the strong sounds of increased business, will be heard. The ample space between Dock street and Walnut, spacious in dimension, and affording a fair prospect than any other in the city. The old canal connected with the Western waters at Fairmore Rail Road, leaves here daily in the morning. This long neglected spot, now exhibits a pleasing appearance, and considering that at the time of writing this article, the part of that street between Third and Dock streets undergoing a change in the manner of paving. Street is now being laid with Belgian blocks, and a firm basis for oblong blocks of wood, which are intended to supply the place of the pebbles heretofore used. A level solid pave will thus be made, by which many of the formerly complained of, will be remedied.

Chestnut street has been paved with this kind of pave, preparation, is also being made for an pavement in paving, wooden blocks are to be the supporting stone, they are to be hexagonal (six sides), by which the advantages of the two forms will be assured. This mode of paving has been, it is practised in St. Petersburgh and Copenhagen, there does not appear any good reason why would not succeed here. The wear and tear vehicles, the supreme constantly hurtling ones, the never ending vexation endured by singers and residents from the confusion and ill raised by the execration adversable. To block and the feeble the paved alteration, would if be successful, will be peculiarly agreeable.

Chestnut street from Fifth to Sixth, has been the last few years, paved in the manner recommended by Mr Adam, and has thus far answered the intended purpose. The wear and tear caused by the rattling of carts, and communicated to surrounding objects, is subject of grievance to the Courts in the vicinity. This plan has not been in any other part.

At the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, there is made a crossing, which has recently been decided upon, and is now being laid with large oblong stones from end to end, and rammed down solid, by which substantial pavement is formed.

Mulberry street, between the 12th and 13th, being repaired, large flag stones are placed immediately at equal distances from each and the intermediate space filled up with the pebbles, the alteration being only in the right stones. By this procedure the stones are firmly bond together, and the whole surface made more capable of resisting the effects of the weather, and other causes of in-

AMERICAN TRAVELLER.
We have received the third edition of the American Traveller, or Guide through the U. S. &c. by H. S. Tanner, No 51 south Third

In a very small space, this volume contains many facts of importance to those who, amusement or profit, travel through the and forms a guide of our extensive country will here find a fund of information to obtain population, cities, roads, canals, and distance of the several states. We advise every traveller before he commences his journey to this useful little book in his pocket, and save himself much embarrassment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
We appear from the New York papers, that the American Institute, is in a flourishing state of that city, cannot agree. The Ame, it is said, had a contract for Nibb's and refused to carry it into effect, whereupon the and the Mechanic's Institute determined their hair should be held at the same time place. It appears that this seeming prosperity, crime increases, as there are no less than four executions, reported in three days, two for murder and two for forgery.

READING NOTES.
The Reading Chronicle contains the following article, for the information of those who in the great amount of small notes issued may be disposed to receive them.

Articles must be sent in on the 13th of October.

The first number of a new daily paper, called North American, has been issued in this

MISS ELLEN TREE.
Albion for September 16th, is embellished with a beautiful engraving, representing Miss Tree, in the character of Ion. The plate is modelled from a lithograph by Miss GilLondon, and the likeness was corrected Henry Inman. The execution of the is done in an able manner. Every is used to insure fidelity and accuracy Miss Tree having sat for the of correcting the likeness.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION
The exhibition this year, presents a magnificent display of fruits, flowers and plants, and has very properly been visited by the beauty and fashion of our city. Every encouragement should be given to the cultivation of fruits and flowers, as independent of absolute utility, the pleasure it affords is unalloyed with any painful or malevolent feelings. The collection of fruits and plants was numerous, embracing many rare varieties, which were disposed with a taste and elegance, which reflected credit on those by whom the arrangements were made.

The rooms were ornamented by the Dahlias, arranged in such a manner as to present the spectator with one splendid mass of form, in one instantly representing the eagle, while in another a large star shone amid the loveliness of nature's hallowed charms. In another part was seen a pyramid formed of Dahlia's from the nursery of Samuel Reeve, of Salem, N. J. They attracted much attention, by their superior beauty, and were indeed the handsomest specimens in the room. These beautiful plants were of every hue, from the unspotted white, to the mournful black. In addition to the other articles there was a pumpkin, weighing two hundred and thirty eight pounds, and measuring 8 feet, 6 inches in diameter, the cultivation of which, on the farm of the original Chalkley Place, near Frankford. There were two circumstances which unhappily served to distract from the merit of the exhibition. The rooms were entirely too small, and many interesting plants and fruit were placed in the back apartment, where in the throng it was impossible to get a near view.

Another omission which might have been remedied by a little care, was the absence in many instances of the name and place of growth of a plant, or the place it came from could be known. It is to be hoped the next exhibition will find these errors corrected. Our limits will not allow us to enter into a detail of the articles, we shall reserve another occasion give a more ample description.

Pickwick Papers—Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, have just published the 4th part of the Pickwick papers containing the 13th to the 17th inclusive, to the great gratification of the lovers of genuine wit and humour. The character of these papers is of such a nature, that any comment from us would be superfluous, those who have read the previous parts, will find in this no diminution of the power to please. The picture of Sam Weller, as a waiter, a footman, a jeweller a gem to be set or engraved, is bound to be a favorite with all. Mr. Pickwick's intend on the completion of the work to give it a finish and elegance to their outward appearance, that are making for the issue of a complete edition in two volumes, 12 mo. What will make this last edition the more acceptable is, that it will contain numerous plates, executed by the inimitable pencil of Seymour and Sam Weller. The fourth abounds in admirable delineations of character, and is replete with the richest humor and pathos, while at times there is a moving pathos which awakens more serious feeling.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.
It is but a few years since this rich mineral kingdom was first settled, and now the mining business is actively carried on, and a private mail paper established at Dubuque, called the Iowa News. We have just received the 13th number, which contains the following paragraph. For a large portion of the information it contains, the public are indebted to J. Plumbe, Esq. an intelligent resident of the country.

The Snow Chief's now on their way to Washington, are from this tract, occupying two hundred and fifty miles of the East Bank of the Mississippi, between the Wisconsin & Rock River in the Wah trap, capable of accommodating millions. All the smelting furnaces are actively engaged in making lead, and large quantities of ore are raised.

"Flour is from $12 to $15 per barrel; Beef from 8 to 10 cts per lb; Corn 50 cts per bushel, and all other articles in proportion. Labour is from $30 to $35 per month and board, and yet not enough can be had." Of the agricultural prosperity of the country the following extract is proof:

"Will any man of common sense pretend to say that the country can ever fail, when it is recollected that only twelve months have elapsed since the commencement of the first farm

Variety's the Spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Cibber.

Clive Hodges.—How coarse is that the sea.
Which mighty seems the rearward shore,
Black as sate as any gre.
Next morning where he was alive?
"Sea-room" replied the learned sage,
"Your ignorance is truly rabbit;
He always needs look at night,
And don't the reason he's unstable."

"Now, my son," said a father to his wild and unpromising offspring, "what do you mean to bring me?" "Oh, father," replied the youth, "I don't know, father, I rather think I shall count in the last war."—*Barnstable Patriot.*

WOMAN-MEAT.—Unhooking a young lady's frock to enable her to undress.

"Come friend," said a creditor to his debtor, "I want that money." "Forward you get it." But "I must have it now." "Well—if you get it before I die, just let me know, will you?"

INTERESTED TO EFFECTUAL.—Those who are curious in such matters may be interested to learn, as they may from Solomon's Journal, that "the action of oysters are influenced by the color of the frock, that of the main being by the sun; that of the female by the moon."

KEELER PAINTING.—Gainsborough is in every ling English; he was, in some measure, our own painter; but Reynolds is not entirely so, he imitated no one, either in his conceptions or his style of colouring. At he had several times out of the island, he had also with those which aleng to those who have studied in the eternal city; but his reputation was all the better for that; it came from no original source. There is much truth in the sarcastic admonition of Northcote to his pupils on departing for Italy, "Go, my lads, go, and remember you cross the Alps to steal."

CORRIGAN'S DEATH.—Of the close of his days, it is said that the canons of one of the churches, which he was employed to embellish, were so displeased with the work, that to insult him they paid the price in copper; that he had this unworthy brethren to carry eight miles in a hornical cart; the jingle of the way, the sneers of the lord, and the depression of spirit, brought on a fever which carried him in three days to his grave.

Among the many legends respecting this illustrious artist, it is said that a young person looked long and earnestly on one of the pictures of Raphael, when suddenly her face brightened, and he exclaimed, "I also am a painter, Titian, when he first saw my work, exclaimed, 'Why I not Titian, I would wish to be Corregio.'"

MAD DOGS.

The character of Franklin is too well known to require any comments by way of introduction, in the following anecdote:—When what is now a very decent "tobacco" was set a road through New Jersey, from the side next the North river, was little less than a most shocking bridge, which was the misfortune of Franklin to be travelling through. He was perched on the stage coach, when they had passed about half way over it, they overtook a wretched, decrepid old woman, nearly exhausted with toil through the water and mud, which were half leg deep. Franklin, feeling compassion on her miserable appearance, proposed admitting her into the coach—a proposal she have himself. The proprietor refused—Franklin remonstrated—insisted—authorized—but all in vain. The driver was inexorable, and declared he would "never be bothered if he'd be murder by pay to-day." So the old body was left to wade through.

In the course of their ride, and while the carriage changing their through the very worst part of the road, the horses making sweat heavy at every step, the coachman, finding his patience fairly growing and sweating with vexation, the conversation turned, some how or other, upon mad dogs, hydrophobia, &c. Franklin was looking in the water—the man observed he eyes fixed very steadily upon it, and noted the circumstance. Franklin shook his head.—The man repeated the question—Franklin replied by repeating the shake—at the same time asking very abruptly, do you dislike to look at water? "I? said the man, no—dislike to look at water, no indeed, do you?" Yes, said Franklin, riveting his eye upon him, and shaking his head quick—pray have you ever been hit?—don't think he was mad—poor little fellow!—he was no—only a puppy—couldn't a been mad—no bigger than—though! stopping at the sight of two jumped—struck through the side of the coach, up to his chin in the mud.

Divine in cracker, said Franklin, drive on—The man obeyed, the symptoms of hydrophobia all disappeared from Franklin, and the stage proprietor was left to plough his way through as the poor old woman had been ploughing before him.

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM IV.—When serving as a midshipman in the navy, there chanced to be on board the vessel with his royal highness a Lascar. Mondie, of the marines, who on more than one occasion had the misfortune of paying him useful attentions. It subsequently happened that serving to be summoned to, at least, on very culpable error in duty, the services of this officer to the marines were dispensed with, and he was consigned as ruinicate at the receipt of his misfortune. Some one of the most important in the Orkney Islands.

It occurred, fortunately for Lieut. Mondie, that the vessel in which the duke was serving should set at those islands, and the royal sailor failed not, immediately, both to call upon his friend in his distress, and received him in the kind manner best calculated to disarm mortification of its sharp sting.

On ascertaining his dependant position, his royal highness—knowing him with an order in his private capacity as an annual amount about double what his pay would, under other circumstances, have been, and ultimately procured him a commission in a veteran corps.

It is easy to be generous out of a large income, but when it is considered that at the period of granting this provision, the duke's pecuniary allowance was very limited, the fact speaks most favorably both his benevolence and generosity of the tailor kind.

GAMBLERS.—A man who had gone over a great part of the world, returned at length home even his travels in his friends and requested him to relate what he had seen. "Listen," said he. "Every where beyond the limits of my country of the Hereos, there are men whom I thought very strange; they frequently sit at a table until late in the night; there a to cloth laid, they do not eat—they do not drink—a small flask around them; two armies might be engaged in battle; even the sky might threaten to crush them in its fall, they would remain unmoved on their seats, for they are dead and dumb. Yet now and then these escapes from their lips a half broken unconnected and amusement, and they instantly roll their eyes at the same time. I often stood looking at them with astonishment, for when such strange tales are told elsewhere, gently and without noise. Believe me, brethren, I shall never forget the horrible countenances of these men. Pallor, mixed fury, malicious joy and anguish were by turns visible in their features." Time rage, I assure you, appeared to me that of the furies—their gravity that of the judges of hell—and their garb that of mourning." "What was their object?" asked his friends. "They attend, perhaps, to the wishes of the community?" "No!" "They are seeking the philosopher's stone?" "No!" "They wish to discover the quadrature of the circle?" "No." "They do penance for old sins?" "Nothing of all that." Then they are mad; if they neither hear, nor speak, nor feel, nor see, what can they be doing?" "They are gambling!"—*From the German of Trabinoir.*

The Poetry of Sea.—James Montgomery in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution last April quotes the use of gas as a splendid example of the romance of reality, in the un-ideal age, and says:

"*In fame dare borne,*" from smoke to bring forth light, is the consummation of the poet and the artist, as the figurative language of one of its greatest masters. This is literally fulfilled in the process of establishment cited. From the dark coal, the deo vapour, passed through purifying vessels, and collected in large reservoirs, is thence discharged through branching tubes, and illuminates the streets, houses, and the the actions and resort of a human body, distributing the subtle, invisible, and peculiar flame, where it suddenly required by thousands of minor pipes, to which it ties as innocent as the sleep of infancy, till on the turning of a tap, and the application of a taper, the beautiful flames leap up through their jet-pock orifices, and continue to cast those steady, clear, and powerful light so long as required; then at a touch they again disappear. In a more sense, this is quite as marvellous as the exhilarating fictions in the Turkish tale of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp; when the moment he lighted one branch after another, by many derrings or genii appeared, and danced about it in a ring, till at the touch of his wand once vanished as suddenly, throwing him a sense of silver.

HARD OF HEARING.

A LOVE STORY.

A young Jonathan once courted the daughter of an old man that lived three miles off, and unfortunately as to be deficient in hearing;—but, forsooth, who was more cautious than limited in hearing, as he could not tell to what.

It was a stormy night in the latter of March, if I mistake not, when Jonathan, with his hat slouched and pants of tremoist wet thereto, that Jonathan set by the old man's fireside, courting the old lady, (his intended mother-in-law) in the meantime, the old man sat in the corner listening to every "fail," which Jonathan resolved to "pop it" to the old man the next day; "but," said he, "I'll be darned if I can get the old woman to hear my weakness, he's so confounded hard to hear a body." In the meantime the old man had become dissatisfied as far as hearing was concerned, inquired into the matter, and Jonathan was dismissed to his home; and Jonathan; but contrary to the anticipation of both, he distinctly heard every word that passed. The next day, the old man was in the height of another day, the old man was to be found in the field, and Jonathan, full of courage, came up to him and in a loud voice, "popped the question," which the old man heard distinctly in the morning, upon the old man hearing it, he immediately left his work, and in a few seconds of a minute elapsed after Jonathan popped the question, the old man replied, in a loud "good morning." Now Jonathan's heart beat! He scratched his head, and ever and anon gave it a gentle scratch, and finally concluded that he'd as brave take thirty-nine 'stripes' as to ask the old man again, but he resolved to try once however, here goes it, a faint heart ne'er won a fair lady, and calculated that if once more, he'd say, old man, I want to marry your daughter!

Old man. You want to borrow my halter?

Jonathan. (Not yet the victim of despair, and getting his mouth to the old man's ear, bawled out) I've got a gal!

Old man. So have I, Jonathan, and it's the the worst cold I ever had in my life." So saying the old man went home.

By this time the old lady came up, and having overheard Jonathan's declaration, she paid her her mouth to the man's ear and screamed like a thousand devils!

Daddy—I say daddy—you don't understand him, he wants to marry our daughter.'

Old man. I told him so—I'm not deaf—I'm not a fool.

Old Lady. 'Why, daddy, you can't understand—he's rich!'

Old man. 'He's got a cold and the itch, eh! what's the devil being here with the itch? eh! So he wants to marry our daughter, eh! Jonathan with his walking staff, but happily for Jonathan, he dodged it. Nor did the rage of the old hero cease here, but with a countenance as red as a brick, he followed Jonathan, who took to his heels; nor did Jonathan's luck end here, for he had not got out of the barn-yard, nor far from the old man, when the latter made a close race, as fortune would as he too and fell to the ground and before the old man could take up, he stumbled over Jonathan, who was groveling on the wet ground, and springing to his heels, and with the speed of John Gilpin, he reached home.

Jonathan's father was a very poor but: she died a MUS. Never had a husband.

A WEDDING.—The bride turned a little pale, and then a little flushed, and as I had one of the right quantity of bright, becoming color, and almost stood a tear, but out quite, for a smile came instead, and I thought cheeks of the bride were warmed not to forget the ring, and all were congratulations around the table. The bride's mother sat in a clear, low voice, and the new name was whispered around the table. The bride's father smiled more; and she turned her bright face to be looked at by every one. Deeper colors, and more relations and friends surrounding her; and they thought that Sophy Stoketon was still dearer and prettier than ever Sophy Grey had been. Then the carriages were entered, and the house was hushed. Mrs. Grey went into her own house—her childhood's home—her home so long—and found it empty. And the servants in the travelling dress took its place, and all crowded round her to say good-by—to look at it took at that dear face once more, and to say that it was sealed—to pray that it might be a happy one—and then the bride was driven away from her home—away with a stranger! and tears and smiles were mingled on many a face looks, and long embraces, and a father's manly tear and sister's fond kiss, and a mother's and sister's tear, that vainly tried to be a smile, and the mother's echo: and Sophy Grey left her father's house—and the bright beam of his eye, and hope upon her now: and another moment, the carriage drove off, and the door was closed, and scattered—and Sophy was gone. Oh! how melancholy the house looked, deserted, by those where but a moment before all had been interest and happy! Then the sad and extraordinary of deserted sensation, when those we have been accustomed to see are gone—when the agitation, the interest at parting is over: the forlorn, empty look of the room—the work box, the drawing materials, the books, the chairs, the tape, one single thing left to remind how all was in confusion before, and the consideration and cast aside—the cover of a letter which had been scribbled over in the forgetfulness of the happy conversation.

DENTIST BRAINARD.—*Ladies Beware!*—The world is full of evils, and of none that fesh is heir to more than the dentist's art. It is more fearful than of that one which comes in such a questionable shape, as to render very important answers on her part necessary. Miss ——, of Augusta, Me., and Miss —— of Augusta, Ga.,) were both victims of this blessed art—were both served the same good looking, black eyed, black haired, dentist, and both were left by him of both married him after he had been the husband of another some months, and both in finding her a large family and a broken heart to deplore her folly. Now we have no right to reiterate her passage to the tomb,—beautiful creature! she has departed!—she has left the, to her, miseries to fall with but one regret, that any by nature should remain inhabitants of this world of sorrow and disappointment. She has gone! and sorrow and disappointment. She has gone! and we have only to say, Amen!

THE PROPER FEELING.—One of our Oregon county farmers met in the farm in the interior of the county, and found him a good democrat, with a constitution of democratic principles and convictions, of such adverse shame, remarked in the most serious manner, "I almost wish that I was a tory, for which I am ashamed to be seen travelling through the country with!" Why my good friend, replied the other, "what have you been doing?" "Why no one dare charge you with wrong doing—what have you got to be ashamed of?" "Why, sir," said he, "which I have bought here to carry home upon my horse, and have to feed a bunch of stout hearty boys. It is the first and it shall Providence permitting! be the last barrel of flour I ever purchased on any land given there." That is the right feeling. Such a man and such a sentiment is a honor to any state, and would be a honor to any country. Let such sentiments be the characteristic style of the inhabitants of the land, and we shall no more be obliged to send abroad the poverty of many years of labor, to purchase scarcely sufficient for a single year's consumption.—*Newburgh Telegraph.*

AN OLD-TIME PREACHER.—A writer in the last Knickerbocker says that Lavater, the famed German divine of the seventeenth century, was remarkable for his eccentricities. He would have done no discredit to Dean Swift. His sermon on the text 'Mark' is a singular example of reverend jesting.

The following extracts are but fair examples of the spirit which pervades the whole book, written during the plague at Vienna, a challenged by the military guard:

"Who's there?" 'No friend.' 'Who is no friend?' 'I, Mark, and I'll not be driven from turn out!' 'My loving friends,' replieth Death, 'I cannot laugh in my sleeve, for I have none. Let me alone, I beseech you, and do not cause me to frighten my scythe with your pikes and halberts; that would be a sad jest, I tell you.' 'Thou knave! I destroyed—The sum total, or Mark Wet knaveish, SHALBOLDE!'

'Mark, I am afraid of you!' No, no! order arms! Albert your leaders, *Mars*, and I, as I am called to name, I cannot abide neutral, but declare upon war on you! Let him who doubts of my valor, but step forward, and he shall not be met! * * * It hath always been the fate of the Jews to be hated, and they are the main force in the city, and a guard at St. Peter's Church-door. Let them be set to work by the officers will, changed their ordering, and almost all the troops were bidden to *Go to* at once in the morning, and to the Church-door, and post to post on the walls.

Let us quote the conclusion of this branch of his address:

'Let the study die, then, be it in fire or in water, on earth, or in air—what matter? * * * Let then the dunghill—this nest of worms—this cage of fiends—this living worm—this chief of earth; let it die—the perishing rottenness—the trickery and decay—the pestiled sepulchre—the congregation of diseases—the bundle of rags—the sit food of nothing! Let it die!—let it perish! Let it decay—this living hospital—this sport of chance—this little heap of earth—what, how, where it may—it matters not. But I beseech thee by thy son's salvation—I sound it in three ears, with spirited hands. Let not the sect, perish! This carcass and precious hand work and image of God—this temple of the Holy Ghost—this

The prescribed symptoms were—A sense of distress and depression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, dyspepsia of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a tolerable appetite and sore in the right side, an extreme degree of hypochondriasis, with other dreadful symptoms, rendering existence miserable exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily advertising his testimonials and some of the above symptoms have removed since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to reprisals of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Dr. Wm. Evans' office, Philada., is removed to No. 18 S. 4th st. or near Market, where his excellent medicines can always be obtained.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND REMARKABLE CURE.—MISS. MARY DILLON, Willmonsburgh, corner of Fourth and Buck streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of DR. WM. EVANS, 180 Chestnut street.

The symptoms of this distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite, palpitation of the heart, twitching and pain in the region of the stomach, which pain at times amounted to spasms, with a sufficient point of itself to be felt.

It is a truth that almost every person who has any knowledge of the human system, is aware that the stomach is the seat of many diseases, and that they originate from a want of such an invigorating organization as will enable the stomach to perform its functions with perfect regularity.

The above case was pronounced hopeless by three of the most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient was daily expected by her friends, which was unfortunately by the physicians who were in attendance on her case. Miss Dillon was induced to try the above facts, and will also gladly give any information respecting the benefits she has received, to any enquiring friend.

MARY DILLON.

Dr. Wm. Evans' office, New York, 180 Chatham street, Philada., 18 North 4th st. or near Market, and 168 Seneca street, Buffalo, is removed to No. 19 North 4th st. or near Market, where his excellent medicines can always be obtained.

PARALYTIC RHEUMATISM.—A case of confirmed by the treatment of DR. WM EVANS.—Mr. John Gibson, of North Front st., Philada., was afflicted with the above complaint for three years and nine months; during which time he was confined to his bed. Excruciating pains were the concomitant pain in all his joints, but occasionally in the hip, shoulder, knees and ankles, an aggravation of which would cause him to scream with pain. Every muscle of his body was affected, and the slightest touch or movement caused him excruciating pain, so obvious the keeping of the functions of the system, and the most distressing perspiration. For the benefit of those afflicted in a similar manner, Mr. Gibson consents to meet in any that the pains have entirely left him, and that he is now a strong and healthy man, and can attend to his business.

Dr. Wm. Evans' office, No. 180 Chatham st. where he can be consulted at all hours. Dr. Wm. Evans' office, removed to No. 19 N. 4th st. or near Market, where his excellent medicines can be obtained.

LIVER COMPLAINT TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. HANNAH BROWNE, wife of Joseph Browne, No. 168 Seneca street, Buffalo, was afflicted with the above complaint for the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, complicated with a severe pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, which was extreme, and was also afflicted with a severe pain in the region of the stomach, which was frequently attended with vomiting, and was also afflicted by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine. All Mr. Browne possessed some of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, which relieved her in a few days. She is now in the enjoyment of good health, and is willing to give any information respecting the benefits she has received from the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Office, No. 180 Chatham st. where he can be consulted at all hours. Dr. Wm. Evans' office, removed to No. 19 N. 4th st. or near Market, where his excellent medicines can always be obtained.

DR. CHARLES ROGERT, No. 192 Orange street, Philada., was afflicted with a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which was of the most distressing character, and was unable to take any food but a few crackers and tea, which was of no use, as they were thrown off by vomiting. Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine was recommended to him, which he procured, and after taking a few doses, found relief, and by continuing the medicine, it is now in the enjoyment of good health, and is willing to give any information respecting the benefits he has received.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Office, No. 180 Chatham st. where he can be consulted at all hours. Dr. Wm. Evans' office, removed to No. 19 N. 4th st. or near Market, where his excellent medicines can always be obtained.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs.—cured under the treatment of DR. WM. EVANS, 180 Chatham street, New York. Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre street, Newark, N. J. suffered for four years with severe pains in the joints, and at a variety of times, attended with a slight cough; the tongue presented a steady white appearance, and the appetite was bad. He was under extremely rare course, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, contributed to reduce his system very much. He had also considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, and was in a great state of nervous irritability.

The above symptoms were not only removed, and a perfect cure effected, but restored by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S. Jarvis being duly sworn, doth depose and say that the above statement is correct, subscribed to by him, are in all respects true.

BENJ. S. JARVIS.

Sworn before me, this 10th of November, 1838.

WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public.

Dr. Wm. Evans' office, No. 180 Chatham street.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, No. 180 Chatham st. New York, and 168 Seneca st. Buffalo, removed to No. 19 North 4th st. or near Market, where his excellent medicines can always be obtained.

MRS. ANNE CANNEY, No. 113 Chatham street, was afflicted with Dyspepsia and Hemorrhoids, of many years, with the following distressing symptoms:—Acid eructations, nausea, vomiting, pain in the region of the stomach, palpitation of her heart giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on the right side, and was also afflicted with nervousness, having thin flannels; vapor or smoke, sometimes a customary aire of an intermittent character, and was also afflicted with a severe pain in the head and places, nevertheless symptoms of personal disagreement, disquietude on every night occasion, she could not control she could neither for any time, she slept, laboured, and was also afflicted with a severe pain in the head, and was also afflicted with a severe pain in the head, and was also afflicted with a severe pain in the head